her party will deal justly and liberally with its "The platform says arbitration should take he place of strikes and other injurious methods of settling labor disputes. That is right. Labor strikes are unprofitable and often failures, and disturbers of business. Laws should be enacted to compel the employers and the employers to submit their disagreements to arbitration.

"Corporate capital is sometimes too arrogant,

and relies too much on Pinkerton's militia. The very sight of this force irritates the working people when in trouble, and has a tendency to widen the breach between capital and labor. In Ulinois we pay a large tax to maintain an efficient State militia and police force, and why this force of private militia has their headquar-ters in Illinois is more than I can tell. Their services should be dispensed with by State

"I will not discuss the platform generally, but the land plank, opposing monopoly in land, de-manding the forfeiture of unearned grants, limtation of land ownership, etc., meets my hearty

"The ownership or control of lines of communication and transportation is demanded by the people. A national monetary system in the interest of the people, instead of speculators in money, is good. Equal pay for equal work for both sexes is justice. The platform is good, as whole, and meets my approbation.

"In conclusion, I will say, I will observe my during the state of the sexes in the sexes is presented to not me in the sexes in

duty to those who were pleased to put me in nomination; will hold their banner aloft until the ides of November shall have come, and un-til the last vote shall have been counted. "I have the honor to be very truly yours, "A. J. STREETOR."

OTHER POLITICAL NEWS.

More Converts to the Republican Faith-· Feeling Among Clark County Republicans. Opecial to the Indianapotis Journas.

JEFFERSONVILLE, July 14.-Republican hopes are brightening, and almost every day new retruits are added from the Democratic ranks. The two most outspoken of those who have left the shaky ship and come out for Harrison, Moron and protection are Mr. Al Lutz, a prominent armer and at one time trustee of this township. being elected to the ffice by the Democrats, and George Jenks, ex-member of the city fire department William Orvill is out for the Repub-Jean nominees, and it is understood Samuel and John Tolan and Jonathan Thickston, Demo-rate, will not vote for Cleveland. Said a promisent G. A. R. man to the Journal correspondent, to-day: "There are more than twenty-five Demseratic ex-soldiers here who have told me they sill not vote for Cleveland, but, will cast their votes in November for Harrison and Morton." Col. James Keigwin, one of the best-known positicians in southern Indiana, and a warm friend and supporter of Walter Q. Gresham returned from Harrison and Crawford counties. He reports the soldier vote, irrespective of party preferences, almost solid against Cleveland; and by the way. Colonel Keigwin is a strong Probibitionist, having taken a prominent part in the temperance work when the Murphys were here and in Louisville. Here is what he said before a meeting of the Lincoln League, Thurslay night: "General Harrison is a good enough Prohibitionist for me, and he ought to be good for everybody." The Republicans of this city never were more enthusiastic and are confident of reducing the Democratic majority in this (Clark) county in November.

Thirteenth Judicial Convention.

BRAZIL. Ind., July 14.-The Republicans of the Thirteenth judicial circuit, composed of Clay and Putnam counties, met at the courthouse at 10 A. M. to-day. Major W. W. Carter was elected chairman, and A. A. Smith, of the Greencastle Times: A. F. Bridges, Brazil Register, and Luther Wolfe, of the Clay County Enterprise, secretaries. State Senator S. F. Lockridge, of eastle, nominated Hon, D. E. Williamson of Putnam county, for judge. There being no further nominations, Mr. Williamson was nomnated by acclamation. Mr. Jacob Herr, of Brazil, was nominated also by acclamation for prosecutor. The following resolution was passed: Resolved. That the gratitude of the people of this judicial circuit is due to the Hon, S. D. Coffey for the

able, prompt and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of judge during the last sevel years, and that we heartily recommend him to the copie of the State to the office of Supreme Judge.

Indee Coffey will be remembered as the young sortier in the Fourteenth Indiana regiment who carried a volume of Blackstone's Commentaries in his knapsack. He was appointed judge of this circuit by Governor Porter n 1881, and in 1882 was elected by a large maperity, carrying Clay county, which went 190 Democratic on the State ticket, by 1,028 majoriy. He is a candidate for judge of the Supreme Court, and if nominated will add materially to the strength of the ticket.

Elder Polly Was Not Insulted.

drecial to the Indianapolis Journal. MONTPELIER, Ind., July 14 .-- Your correspondent has seen Mr. E. W. Polly, an elder in the Christian Church, who lives east of here and preaches at Springport, and has interviewed him in regard to the report sent to the Cincinnati Enquirer that he was egged at Blountsville, Ind., while delivering a temperance lecture, and Mr. Polly says he was at home in the harvest field at the time stated; that he is a Reblican, and will vote the ticket, as it suits him in every way, as does the platform; that the report from Muncie of his being egged delivering a temperance lecture is without adation, nothing of the kind having occurred. The attempt on the part of Democrats to make tical capital out of the Muncie telegram is be cause of this explanation of Mr. Polly's on. Mr. Polly is not a temperance lecturer and never has been.

Ratification at Selma.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal MUNCIE, Ind., July 14.-The campaign was opened at Selma, six miles east of here, totwo hundred citizens, composed largely of the Young Men's Republican Club, attended from this city. Speeches were made by Dr. G. J. Bowles, Ed. M. White, R. I. Paterson, Joseph Lefter, and John Meridith, of this city, and Chas. Orr, of Selma. The enthusiasm was almost unbounded, and at times it was barely possible to hear the speakers, because of the cheers for Harrison and Morton. One hundred and nineteen new names were placed on the Republican list, who will labor until November for the success of the ticket.

John L. Griffith at Greensburg. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENSBURG, July 14.-Notwithstanding the busy season, a goodly number of people assembled in the court-house park this afternoon, to hear Hon, John L. Griffith speak. For an hour or more be dealt out Republican truths, and in such a manner as to receive much praise from his auditors. Even Democrats, of whom many were present, are free to say that it was an ex-Harrison was of the best, and brought forth

Ultinois Men Coming to See Harrison.

ecial to the Indianapolis Journal MATTOON, Ill., July 14 .- Coles county Repub licans are rapidly organizing for the campaign. A large club is now at work in this city, and last evening those of Lafayette township organized, after a lively address by Hon. H. S. Clark and music by the Mattoon Drum Corps. The leading Republicans of Mattoon and other points on the Indianapolis & St. Louis railway expect to run an excursion to Indianapolis on the 24th, and call on Ben Harrison, one thousand

Republican Meeting at Bloomington. Special to the Indians. ous Journal.

BLOOMINGTON, July 14.-An immense Republican demonstration was held here last night that was evidence in itself of the great popularity in Bloomington of General Harrison, Alhert J. Beveridge, of Indianapolis, was announced to speak, and the court-room was packed with a very intelligent audience that listened with close attention while he strongly presented the Republican cause.

Bandanna Above the Stars and Stripes. secial to the Indianapolis Journal. MATTOON, Ill., July 14.—The Democrats of Coles county give the bandanna the preference this year. At a pole-raising near Charleston, pesterdey, a tall pole bore the stars and stripes with the red bandanna above it.

Attacked by Foot-Pads.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Tipton, Ind., July 14 -E. M. Johnson, presi sent of the Tipton Gas Company, was attacked by highwaymen last night while returning from Kempton, a small town six miles west. The were two in number, and one of them ruck Mr. Johnson on the head with a club, but man, he proved too much for his assailants, and they escaped to the woods without being recognized.

UNCLE SAM AND HIS DEBTS

He Is Poor Pay, Especially When He Is Indebted to Individual Citizens.

The Sort of Literature That Is Now Most in Favor with Statesmen at the Capital-Extraordinary Patent Office Incident.

BAD DEBTS.

Difficulty of Collecting Past Claims Against the National Government.

Special to the Indianapolis Journa. Washington, July 14 .- There are in Washington a great many men employed in the departments, or waiting for something to turn up, who have just and valid claims against the government which they have spent years of their lives in trying to have adjusted. Occasionally one of these men dies before he secures the justice which is so long in coming to the claimante against the national government. The case in point is brought to mind in the death of Prof. Casimiro Ginesi, who was buried on Tuesday last. Mr. Ginesi was an officer of the Italian army, who came to this country shortly after the close of the civil war, and married the daughter of a wealthy merchant in New York. Mr. Ginesi was engaged to represent his fatherin-law in Savannah, Ga., where the latter had an extensive establishment for the sale of fertilizers But the Italian officer knew little of American institutions and American methods, and still less of American jurisprudence. He gave the impecunious planters of Georgia all the credit they asked, and had great difficulty in collecting the money due him. In several instances, when he sought to recover what was his by right, he found that not only every member on the jury was indebted to him, but the judge himself was among those who had failed to pay for the goods they had used. Consequently, his efforts to collect his debts were futile. He had an estate in Italy valued at thirty or forty thousand dollars. He concluded to go into business for himself, and in order to do so made a voyage to his native land, sold out his estate and invested the greater portion of the proceeds in wines, brandies and preserved goods and champagne, in Bordeaux and Lyons. This he shipped to Savannah; but some way or another his goods arrived in New York were stored in the bonded warehouse there for months before he had discovered what had become of them. Then he demanded that they should be shipped to Savannah, as originally ordered. On their arrival at the latter port he discovered that great quantities of liquids bad been surreptitiously removed from their packages. Champagne bottles had been tapped by the aid of the sharp point of an ice-pick, and the wines caught in vessels by the custom house employes who, no doubt, enjoyed their stealings. Casks of brandy of rare old vintages, which should have contained hundreds of gallons, were found to have been relieved of nearly all their

through the Treasury Department. But in this he was unsuccessful After waiting several years the bonded goods were eventually sold for the unpaid duties, and a sum of \$4,000 or \$5,000 in excess of taxes due was realized from the sale. For nearly twenty years Mr. Ginesi has been trying to secure the money which was so evidently his by right, but through the red tape processes which have always provailed in the Treasury Department, every attempt has been without avail. He came to Washington several years ago, and made a Ir ing for some time as a teacher of languages. later, some of those who had known him in the South secured a place for him in the Agricultural Department, where he drew a salary of \$60 a month, being assigned to the laborer's roll, yet he performed the duty of translator, going over all French, Spanish and Italian publications received at the department, and doing work for which others, more favored proteges of Commissioner Colman, were paid comfortable salaries. About a year ago he was transferred to the War Department at a salary of about twelve hundred dollars a year. It was the intention of the department authorities to organize a bureau of military information similar to the naval bureau of information which is in existence in the Navy Department. It was intended to give Mr. Ginesi an important position in this bureau, as his military experience and ability as a linguist would have proved of great service to the government in such a position. But the necessary funds for the purpose have never been forthcoming, and the proposed bureau has not yet been established. Some time ago the Italian minister, Baron Fava, interested himself in Mr. Ginesi's claim, and for a while there was talk here of retaliation by the Italian government unless the United States extended justice to the late citizen of Italy and reimbursed him for the money which had been so fraudulently taken from him, but the matter died out and nothing has come of it, and now Mr. Ginesi is under the sod, and his family has a claim against the United States which will probably last them for several generations.

contents. Mr. Ginesi asked the privilege of pay-

ing duty only upon those goods which arrived

in Savannah, but the customs officials decided

that he must pay according to the New York ap-

praisement. This he declined to do, and tried

for a long time to secure a reversal of the order

READING FOR CONGRESSMAN. The Kind of Literature Most in Favor

Among Washington Statesmen.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, July 14.-It is not often that Congressmen get interested in any book of political economy are quoted in their depates. A year or so ago Henry George's "Progress and Poverty" was to be found in almost every Congressional deak, but its relation to the labor mevement gave it an immediate and important significance. The books that have been most seen in Congressmen's hands this session have been Amelia Rives's "The Quick or the Dead," and "The Capitals of Spanish America," by William Elroy Curtis, a newspaper correspondent here, and a member of the South American Commission during the administration of President Arthur. Curtis made good use of his opportunities and his book is not only interesting as a parrative of travel, but is full of information regarding the resources and commerce of the Central and South American States which the members of Congress find of great value in the discussion of the tariff and its relation to trade. A large number of copies have been sold here, and it is a common thing to see statesmen reading the book at their desks during debate. Senator Gorman read it all the time Senator Hoar was talking on the fisheries trouble the other day; Senator Brown, of Georgia, carried a copy into the last meeting of the committee on foreign relations; Senator Frye has his copy in his desk at the Senate, and Senator Cullom "spells" him in reading it. Several gentlemen quoted from its pages during the debate on the subsidy clause in the postoffice appropriation bill the other day, and it has furnished extracts for many of the speeches on the tariff. Senator Sherman was the purchaser of the first copy, and read the book through while on the cars between Washington and Cincinnati, when he went out to the opening of the Ohio valley Exposition last week.

MINOR MATTERS.

The Patent Office Surprises People by Issuing Letters Promptly.

Special to the Indiauapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 14.—The usual course of procedure in the Patent Office involves a delay of from six months to a year, before a patent can be granted upon an invention. The usual course was pushed aside, however, in a case which came before Commissioner Hall this week. A few days ago, two gentlemen from Columbus, O., Messrs. Wills and Egan, came to Washington for the purpose of securing a patent upon an invention for lighting railway cars by electricity. They first had their papers carefully prepared by an expert electrician who is now practicing as a patent attorney, then went to the Department and had a personal interview with the Commissioner. They pointed out to him the importance of the innovation which their invention contemplates, and asked that the Commissioner expedite the case and make it special. It happened that another application was upon his desk at that time for an electrical device, and he sent the two up to the examiner together. The examination was made, it was found that there was no infringment upon any other device, and before the application was three days old it was determined that the article was patentable, and the Columbus people have a device with which they can greatly increase the safety of railroad travel that will be issued

as soon as the necessary printing can be done. It is one of the quickest performances of the Patent Office on record.

Indiana Pensions. Pensions have been granted the followingamed Indianians: Original Invalid—J. H. Morgan, Lebanon; J. E. Bonnell, Florence; R. Smith, Newark; P. Castetter, Noblesville; J. Nicholson, Ridgeville; R. Ralston, Brazil; J. McBride, Shelbyville; J. Ethington, Terre Haute; J. Younger, Mitchell; H. Mass, Rockport; F. Holmes, Lafayette; J. G. Routh, New Albany; S. Allison, Plainfield; W. H. Myers, Amity; A. M. Green, Brownsville.

Increase-B. Geesa, Mt. Ayr; J. C. Richards, Mad-Increase—B. Geesa, Mt. Ayr; J. C. Richards, Madison; W. J. Todd, Bloomington; D. H. Sharp, Columbus; I. L. Green, Scipio; T. Lawrence, Ladoga; W. Rainey, Lynnville; O. F. Bond, Columbus; S. M. Weaver, Dillsboro; W. F. O'Brien, Montgomery; F. Sowers, Peru; G. W. Eaton, Frankfort; P. Wurtz (deceased), Zenas; J. W. Crister, Galveston; H. Blackwell, North Manchester; G. Thomen, Crown Poist; G. W. Bufington, Rising Sun; J. W. Devol, Prairie Creek; J. Kurtz, Lafayette; H. M. Benson, Lynn; G. W. Story, Pleasantylle. Lynn; G. W. Story, Pleasantville.
Reissue—J. H. Baker, Bonville; J. H. Mason Clezen: J. H. Sumner, Noblesville. Widows, Etc.—Orpah, widow of D. H. Cline, Cam-den; Catharine, mother of F. M. Whaley, Otwell; Joseph, father of R. Sutton, Moere's Hill; Rachel, mother of C. W. Ketner, Andrews; Mary, widow of P. Wurtz. Zenas; Phatema, mother of W. Hayden,

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the Merchants' National Bank of Topeka, Kan., to begin busi ness with a capital of \$150,000.

During the last fiscal year the Pension Office issued 113,087 pension certificates. The number of original pensions granted exceeds that of any The President did not come into the city tolay, but spent the day at Oak View. Secretary Vilas left here for Atlantic City tolay, to be with his wife over Sunday. Mrs. Vilas has improved considerably since her sojourn there.

WHAT GIRLS SHOULD BE.

A Few Opinions Advanced by Different Members of the Educational Council.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 14 .- At to-day's session of the National Educational Council, Miss M. S. Cooper, of New York, presented a paper on the education of girls, which was read by N. F. King. The importance of the subject in all its branches was alluded to. Ideal education was spoken of briefly. The education of girls should be regarded from its physical and scientific standpoint. Training of the mind, hand and eves should all fit a girl for the high duties of womanhood and motherhood; public schools should give a thorough course in industrial drawing, and should teach girls to sew as an application of power gained by work in drawing. Girls should also know how to cook, to use tools and care for the sick and for children. Girls should also be trained morally. as the character is the most valuable result of

The paper was very freely discussed by a number of members. Mary Nicholson, of Iulianapolis, believed mental training should be the high aim of girls' education. Professor Sheldon, of Boston, said girls should be trained to be more than good mothers and grandmothers. They should have such education as would make them good citizens. Dr. Harris, of Massachusetts, criticised the paper. He believed women should be conversant with national issues. Professor Greenwood, of Missouri; Prof. C.

M. Woodard, of St. Louis; Prof. F. L. Soldan, of St. Louis; J. H. Canfield, of Kansas, and others took part in the discussion.

LABOR INTERESTS. The Iron Lock-Out Practically Ended, and Resumption Expected This Week. PITTSBURG, July 14.—The great iron lock-out is practically over, and before the end of next week a general resumption of the mills is expected. There are still fifty firms in the Manufacturers' Association that have not yet granted the demands of the workmen. A meeting of these firms will probably be held here on Tuesday, when it is presumed that they will decide to sign the scale. They still claim that the wages demanded by the Amalgamated Association are excessive, and that some mills will have to close down indefinitely. A prominent manufacturer said this afternoon that the signing of the scale by some firms has caused intense dissatisfaction among the members of the association. "It is almost certain," said he, "that some of the firms will withdraw, and the association may be disrupted. That would mean that hereafter we would have no organization to confer each year with the Amalgamated Association committee on the wage question. It would then remain for each firm to act individually each year, and determine for themselves whether or no they would sign the scale."

The Amalgamated officials were notified, this afternoon, that Jennings, Beal & Co., of Lynch burg, Va., had signed the scale. A McKeesport, Pa., special says: "At a con-ference of the Amalgamated committee and Manager Flagler, of the National rolling-mill, this afternoon, an amicable adjustment of the wage differences was reached and the entire plant will resume on Monday. This means work for 2,000

The Hollow-Ware Glass Workers, Massillon, O., July 14.-The hollow-ware glass-workers of District 143 elected Louis Arrington master workman; Joseph H. Grapewine, of Massillon, secretary; Conrad Auth, of Pittsburg, treasurer. Executive board, William Lowiss, of Alton, Ill.; George A. Kainbach, of Pittsburg; Fred. Harrity, of Streator, Ill.; George Elmore, of St. Louis. Fraternal delegate, William Campbell, of Streator, Ill. District 149 elected John Coffey master workman; William Phalin, of Lockport, N. Y., worthy foreman; William Longieft, of Lockport, N. Y., secretary; Michael C. McMullin, of Clyde, N. Y., treasurer. Executive board. John Coffey; Henry Waltenbach, of Camden, N. J.: Thos. Smart, of Middletown, N Y .: Patrick McCardie, of Middletown, N. Y. George H. Foster, of Hamilton, Ont.

A Relic of the 1840 Campaign.

pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. CAMBRIDGE CITY, July 14. -Mr. Philip Miller, a farmer living north of this city, comes to the It consists of a copper medal about the size of a two-cent piece, on the obverse side of which is the image of General Harrison with the words "Major-general W. H. Harrison, born Feb. 9. On the reverse is the regulation log cabin, hard cider barrel and the inscription, "The People's Choice" and "The Hero of Tippecance." Mr. Miller found the medal in a plowed field, over twenty-five years ago, and placed it in a small piece of bric-a-brac, where it has remained till the present. Your correspondent is in a good position to learn the sentiments of the farming element, and the result of his observations would not be at all gratifying to Encyclopedia Cleveland. Before the Chicago convention, if any preference would be given, it would generally favor Senator Sherman, but since General Harrison has been studied and his life and character been inquired into, he has steadiy grown in popular favor. There is little enthusiasm among the Democrats, while exactly the opposite may be said of the Republicans.

Fatally Injured by a Gas Explosion. CINCINNATI, July 14 .- A battery of eight gas tanks in Ludlow, Ky., exploded this afternoon, injuring fifteen men, four of them fatally. The gas is generated from naphtha for lighting the railroad shops, and for use in boudoir cars. The escape of a small quantity from one tank caused an explosion which exploded the other seven. The stockroom of the Mann Boudoir Company was wrecked. The fatally injured are: Frank Colline, railroad fire department; Michael Welch, foreman of yard laborers; George Madison, blacksmith; David Harris, yard laborer, The others injured were: James Sullivan, Peter Lichenfeld, Charles Gould, Richard Curran, George Goodwin, -- Griffin and two

Gave Her Babe the Wrong Medicine.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Peru, Ind., July 14.-A terrible mistake of Mrs. Clarence Hall, this afternoon, nearly resulted in the death of her two year-old child. The mother, while suffering intense headache, accidentally gave the child a large tempoonful of laudanum which she supposed the child's medicine. In a crazed condition the mother rushed down town to the nearest drug store, where, after two hours' desperate efforts by physicians, the child's life was saved.

Business Embarrasements. CINCINNATI, July 14 - Mesers. H. & F. Bebme, of Newport, Ky., the well known contractore, made an assignment to Edward Wendt for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities are about \$50,000, and the assets about \$75,000. The Cincinnati Ice Machine Company assigned this afternoon to David W. Blymer. Liabilities, \$175,000; assets, \$100,000.

THE ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS

Rumor that Bowles, One of the Men Under Arrest. Has Made a Confession.

Giving Facts Which Render Certain the Conviction of Chairman' Hoge-An Alleged Plot to Blow Up a Burlington Bridge.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Bowles, the man in the onspiracy against the Burlington road, against whom the testimony given yesterday was most conclusive, has, it is stated, made a full confession of his share in the conspiracy. He saw that in his case there was little hope of escape from conviction, and early this morning it was made known to District Attorney Ewing that Bowles was ready to talk. Arrangements were at once made to take down his statement, and he was conveyed to Mr. Ewing's office to tell all he knew. Another of the arrested men, Godding, it is said, also concluded to come into camp, and by noon to-day all that he knows about the plot against the Burlington will be told. The case of Chairman Hoge, which was to have come up before Justice Lyon this morning, was postponed for one week. It is understood that Bowles has told the prosecution facts which will make the conviction of Hoge certain. Chairman Hoge, it would seem, is the man they are really after, not only as a blow they wish to strike at the Brotherhood, but because the road officials dislike him personally. The other defendants they are favorably disposed toward. The text of the confession was not made public, but it was important enough to necessitate the postponement of the case before the federal court, as well as in the State tribunal. It is certain that when the three jail prisoners-Bowles, Broderick and Wilson-were brought over from the jail this morning, and out in the cage in the marshal's office. Bowles sent word that he wanted to see the district attorney. He was taken to Mr. Ewing's office, and there confessed to General Manager Stone, Inspector Bonfield and Attorney Collier. The only direct intimation as to the nature of the confession was a well-defined rumor that a United States warrant had been issued for the arrest of Hoge, who is out on \$1,500 bonds, under the conspiracy charge brought under the State law.

The crowd waiting in the federal court-room was again large and chiefly composed of Brotherhood men, whose looks of sympathy cast on the prisoners as they were brought in comrades were in. Bowles came in with the district attorney and took a seat beside him, opposite the other prisoners, who flashed vindictive and contemptuous looks at him. He was visibly agitated and moved restlessly in his seat, keeping his eyes bent upon the floor. Before the attorneys for the Brotherhood had a chance to interpose, Bowles, still trembling, was induced by the district attorney to arise quickly and waive examination. A sensational scene ensued. The Brotherhood attorneys, Donoboe and David, protested loudly that they had been treated with great unfairness and given no show from the very outset of the trial. Lawyer David hotly denounced Commissioner Hoyne, declaring: "We could expect nothing else from this court, and have received nothing else."

The commissioner ordered David to be arrested by the marshal, but the latter did not at once comply, and David subsequently made a Pickwickian apology to the court. Bowles was re-leased on \$5,000 bail. After the court adjourned the heretofore reticent prisoner Wilson savagely denounced Bowles, ridiculing the idea that the latter was innocent, and exclaiming, "the chicken-heart, be has laid down."

Bowles did not avail himself of the liberty offered. He believed it would be dangerous, and remained in the custody and protection of the government officials.

Bowles, Broderick and Wilson were kept in the marshal's office nearly all the afternoon, but not together. Bowles was closeted all the afternoon in the marshal's inside office, with District Attorney Ewing, General Manager Stone, inspector Bonfield and Marshal Marsh. They took in stenographic detail full notes of Bowles's confession up to 3 o'clock, when the taking of the remainder was postponed until to-morrow morning. It does not differ materially from the history of Bowles's handling of the dynamite given by District Attorney Ewing in presenting the case on Friday. It has the advantage, however, of being in shape to be sworn to by him, and thus is more valuable in the case against Chairman Hoge. In details, Bowles's confession adds more to the testimony against Hoge, and has furnished some valuable at work upon.

pointers which Inspector Bonfield's men are now No new warrant was issued from the federal court against Hoge, as was expected in the morning. It appears that Broderick is the nerviest man of the whole lot. Marshal Barchard and Inspector Bonfield had a long talk with him in the marshal's office, but nething was elecited, and throughout it all Broderick kept up his smile of contempt. For the first time since his arrest he submitted to an interview. He said, referring to Bowles: "We will boycott that cur. He has not got any nerve at all. You don't suppose a man like that was ever an engineer? Not much, but that's the kind of scabs they are running the road with. I never worked on the "Q" road. I worked on the Mississippi division of the Illinois Central before I came here, in April. I knew the men who came here, from the Reading road, and went to Creston to work among them, in the inerest of the strikers. I induced many of them to leave and thus became a marked man, whom the road wanted to get rid of. I don't fear the result of this trial. They can't do much of anything with me, any way."

A dispatch from Cleveland, O., reports that Grand Master Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, had a conference in that city with Grand Chief Arthur, but the latter stated that the conference related solely to private matters, and refused to say anything for publication.

Alleged Plot to Blow Up a Bridge. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., July 14.-Officials of the Burlington road here claim to have unearthed a plot to blow up the new bridge over the Missouri river with dynamite shipped here for that purpose, it is claimed, by striking en-gineers. The dynamite, it is asserted, has been located, and the parties in possession of it are under detective surveillance. The officers also claim that dynamite was shipped to Plattemouth front with another relic of the campaign of 1840. | and Rulo for a similar purpose. Startling developments are looked for.

Losses by Fire.

MARSHALL, Ill., July 14 .- A small one-story frame building at the north side of the square, surrounded by large two and three-story buildings was set on fire at about 10 o'clock by an incendiary. Coal oil was used in large quantities and this defeated the purpose of the incendiary. as the flames flashed up to a great height instantly, and thus exposed the danger. The fire company was promptly on hand and the flames were soon subdued, but not until the building was nearly pulled to pieces.

Avon, Mass., July 14.-At an early hour this morning, fire was discovered in the boot and shoe factory of G. F. & L. G. Littlefield, and before it was under control it had made a clean sweep of all before it, and almost the entire business portion of the village is in ruins. The loss on Littlefield's factory is \$50,000; insurance, \$2.500. From this factory 120 hands are thrown out of employment. The loss on other buildings will amount to about \$16,000, with \$10,000 insur-

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 14.—The old Ben Holliday stone mansion, on the Ophir farm. about three miles from here, now owned by Whitelaw Reid, was burned this morning. It was said to be over 200 years old. The loss will reach nearly half a million dollars. The mansion was elaborately furnished.

QUEBEC, July 14.-LaFrenciere's immense saw-mills, at Louisville, were burned yesterday. A large number of logs were lost. The damage, it is expected, will reach \$100,000; partly insured. New York, July 14.—Fire to-night destroyed the dry goods store of John Simpson, Nos. 725 to 727 Sixth avenue, and caused a loss of \$30,-

ATLANTA, Ga., July 14. - The chemical works of O. A. Smith were burned this morning. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$7,000. Liability of Bondsmen.

CHICAGO, July 14. - Judge Tuley has rendered an important decision, holding that George Bissell is liable on a bond executed in 1872 by Bissell, Henry F. Seelye and Joseph P. Brooks. The bond was for \$120,000, and was to insure the faithful performance by Henry M. Curtis of his duties as guardian of Stanley B. Sexton. Sexton's father left bim a large fortune and his mother died when he was nineteen years of age. This necessitated the appointment of a guardian to take charge of young Sexton's estate, and the Probate Court appointed Curtis, who was the boy's uncle. Curtis took Sexton into partnership with him. The venture failed, and it was charged that Curtis sank \$50,000 of his ward's money. Sexton immediately turned to Bissell and Seelye to make good the shortage. Brooks, who was worth \$300,000, had died, and his estate had been distributed. Seelye had lost all

of his means, and this left Bissell as the only financially responsible man on the bond. As Curtis's defalcation has never been made good, the decision makes Mr. Bissell liable for over \$50,000. Bissell will appeal from Judge Tuley's finding.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN. Indications.

WASHINGTON, July 14. For Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin-Warmer, fair weather and variable winds. For Ohio-Stationary temperature, followed on Sunday night by warmer, fair weather

and variable winds.

Local Weather Report INDIANAPOLIS, July 14.

Time. | Bar. | Ther. R. H. | Wind. | Weather | Prec 7 A. M... 30.14 64 58 Seast. Fair. 2 P. M... 30.12 70 48 East. Cloudy. 7 P.M... 30.08 69 53 East. Fair. Maximum thermometer, 73; minimum thermomeer. 58. "T-Traces of rain. Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on July 14, Mean.... Departure from normal..... Total excess or deficiency since July 1 -36

Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1-505 General Observations.

Dr. C.						
Station.	Bar-	Thermometer.			Pre-	Wester
	ter.	Exp.	Max Min		tat'n	Weath'r
New York city	30.00	74	841	60		Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y	30.12	64	72	-		Clear.
Oswego, N. Y Philadelphia, Pa.	30.06	92	68			Clear.
Pittsburg, Pa	30.04	72	82 76	50		Clear.
Washington, D.C.	30.08	70	78	58		Fair.
Lynchburg, Va Charlotte, N. C	30.10	70	80	56		Fair.
Charlotte, N. C	30.06		82			Cloudy
Charleston, S. C. Augusta, Ga		76	86			Fair.
Atlanta, Ga	30.02	80	••••	74		Clear.
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.00	78	92	78		Cloudy
Titusville, Fla	30.00	82				Fair,
Pensacola, Fla		86	94	78		Clear.
Montgomery, Ala Vicksburg, Miss	29.94	90 86	98	74		Fair.
New Orleans, La.	29.96	88		78	34	Fair.
Shreveport, La	29.92	90	98			Fair.
Fort Smith, Ark.	29.96	88	92			Clear.
Little Rock, Ark.	29.96	90	94			Clear.
Galveston, Tex Palestine, Tex	30.00 29.98	84	88 92	78		Clear.
Abilene, Tex	29.88	94	96			Clear.
Ft. Elliott, Tex	29.82	94	100			Cloud
San Antonia, Tex	29.96	88	94	72		Clear.
Brownsville, Tex	29.98	86	200			Fair.
Ft. Davis, Tex Chattan'oga, Tenn	29.86	86	90		01	Clear. Rain.
Memphis, Tenn	29.96	84	- 98	66		Fair.
Nashville, Tenn	29.98	78	88			Cloud
Louisville, Ky		72	80			Cloud
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.08	70	72	58		Fair.
Cincinnati. O Cleveland, O	30.08	70 68	76			Clear.
Toledo, O		68	76			Fair. Clear.
Gr'nd Hav'n, Mich	30.12	66	72			Fair.
Marquette, Mich.	30.16	56	58	46		Cloud
S.Ste. Marie, Mich Chicago, Ill		68	74			Cloud
Cairo, Ill	30.00	76	82			Cloud
Springfield, Ill		68	72			Cloud
Milwaukee, Wis	30.14	62	64			Fair.
La Crosse, Wis		70	76			Cloud
St. Paul, Minn			60 72			Cloud
Moorehead, Minn	30.00	78	82			Cloud; Clear.
St. Vincent, Minn	29.96	76	80			Clear.
Keokuk, Ja	20.02	72	76	62		Cloud
Davenport, Ia	30.06		72	56	T	Cloud
Dubuque, Ia Des Moines, Ia		68	72 74	56 62		Cloud
St. Louis, Mo		72	80	68		Cloud Fair.
Springfield, Mo	29.94	84	92	72		Fair.
Kansas City, Mo.	30.14	80	92	76		Fair.
Fort Sill, Ind. T Concordis, Kan	30.00	88	96 94	68		Clear.
Omaha, Neb		76	86	70 68		Clear.
North Platte, Neb	30.02	78	86	66		Clear.
Valentine, Neb	29.94	82	84	56		Clear.
Yankton, D. T	30.02	78	80	***		Clear.
Ft. Sully, D. T Huron, D. T	29.94	82 84	86			Clear.
Bismarck, D. T	29.96	78	82			Clear.
Rapid City, D. T.	29.84	80	84	62		Clear.
Ft. Buford, D. T.	30.02	68	82	50	.02	Rain.
Min'edosa, N.W.T P. Arthur's L'd'g	29.82	78	80	54		
Qu'Apelle, N.W.T	29.86	60 72	64	50	7	Clear.
Ft. As nab ne M.T	29,94	70	72	52		Clear.
Ft. Cuter, M. T.	29.86	76	86			Clear.
Helena, M. T	30.02	62	70	52	.08	Cloud
Boise City, I. T Cheyenne, W. T	30.06	76	78	52		Clear.
THE RESERVE AND THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TW	140.10	82	84	58		Clear.
Denver Col	20 89	7.0	43431	200.70		1 1 2 1 2
Denver, Col Montrose, Col	29.88	76 88	90	62 56		Fair. Clear.

1-Traces of precipitation

Brutal Assault Upon a Peace Justice. special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW CASTLE, Ind., July 14.-Yesterday, Fred Wisegarber, a bruiser and general tough citizen. was on trial for provoke in Esquire Cotton's Court. After hearing the evidence the court with held decision until 1 o'clock. At that time Wisegarber was on hand to hear the decision. being informed that he had been found guilty and fined \$2 and costs, he struck the 'Squire a terrible blow in the face, which he followed with several other blows upon the head and neck. Later, a warrant was placed in the hands of the sheriff, who, with the assistance of the marshal, arrested him after a severe struggle as he resisted and fought the officers desper ately. He was taken to jail on a dray. In the evening he was bailed out and has since been making threats against certain persons. He is a dangerous man when drinking, and it is

feared he will do someone bodily injury. Brazil General News. Special to the Indianapolis Journal BRAZIL, Ind., July 14.—Clay City, the second

able to incorporation. During the first balf of 1888, 116 building permits, representing a value of \$71,715, have been issued. Most of the buildings are residences, to accommodate the large acquisition to our industrial population, and yet the buildings vary in size and style, and are generally quite substantial. Several business blocks are included also. Probably 225 or more permits, representing a value of at least \$150,000, will be the record for 1888. There are no empty houses here. Brazil has drawn largely from Greencastle since the shutting down of the nail mills there.

Young Boys Charged with Theft.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BRAZIL, Ind., July 14.-Sam Greeves, blacksmith at the Chicago & Indiana Coal railroad round-house, was robbed, late yesterday, of \$130. Suspicion fastened on some boys who were at play about the premises yesterday, and accordingly Harry Brackney, aged nine years, and Harvey Meyers, aged twelve, were examined to-day, and \$90 recovered, either on their person or from other boys to whom they had given it, or where they had hidden it. It was taken from a trunk in the house. The boys deny having stolen the money, but say one of Greeves' sons gave it to them. They belong to good families.

Death from a Spider's Bite.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. VINCENNES, Ind., July 14.-Mrs. Rosanna Welsh died at Washington, Ind., vesterday, from the effects of a spider's bite. Her home was in Gibson county, and she had gone to Washington to visit her parents. A few days before she started on her visit she was bitten in the night on her left cheek by a spider, which was found on her pillow the next morning. Little was thought of it at the time, but several days after she had gone on her visit the poison began to enter her system and she suffered untold agonies. Blood poisoning began and finally resulted in her death.

Fireman Crushed Under a Locomotive. DETROIT, July 14 -The Grand Trunk limited express, No. 5, which left the depot at 11 o'clock last night, was derailed at Mt. Olivet Cemetery, fourteen miles from Detroit. The switch leading into the cemetery had been thrown open and the lights put out. Fireman Baby was caught under the engine, which turned completely over and crushed him to death. The engineer escaped by jumping. Miss Rose Quirk, of Mt. Clemens, was severely, though not dangerously, injured. The other passengers were badly shaken up, but none received any serious injuries. A reward of \$500 has been offered for information leading to the discovery of the miscreants who misplaced the switch.

Steamship News.

GRAVESEND, July 14.—Arrived: Helvetia, from New York, for London; Minnesota, from Baltimore, for London. PLYMOUTH, July 14.—Arrived: Bohemia, Hammonia, from New York. QURENSTOWN, July 14.—Arrived: British Princess, from Philadelphia. New York, July 14 .- Arrived: City of Berlin, Umbria, from Liverpool. HAVRE, July 14.-Arrived: La Gascogne,

SAMUEL J. RANDALL

His Condition Is Dangerous, but His Physicians Have Not Abandoned Hope.

WASHINGTON, July 14 .- Dr. Lincoln said, this morning, that the hemorrhages which Mr. Randall had yesterday were slight and were what might be expected at this stage of progress. He said the hemorrhages were not slarming in themselves, but that the danger be apprehended was the recurrence of large hemorrhages. For the first time last evening it was possible to make an examination. and they found the conditions somewhat different from what they had expected. The operation that had been performed previous to the present attack was only a slight one, and Mr. Randall thought it had been of benefit to him. The present treatment had been in the nature of the massage treatment, and was believed be beneficial. At ten o'clock, Martin and Dr. Lincoln into consultation and remained for an hour or more. An examination was made, and a powerful astringent was applied to check the bleeding and prevent a recurrence. As he left the house, Dr. Lincoln said that Mr. Randal was a little brighter, and they had just made an application which they hoped would prevent bleeding for a while. It was one of those cases where there was danger of stubborn bleeding, and he could not venture further than to say that they had

checked it for a while. Great uneasiness is felt by Mr. Randall's family, and anxious inquiries are made by his associates in the House. The patient is very weak, and his condition is dangerous, though not without hope. The doctors are unable to tell what turn the trouble will take. If they can keep him quiet and prevent further bleeding until he gains some strength, they say recovery is only a matter of time. But there is always danger of hemorrhages starting again, and he is too weak to stand much more loss of blood.

Mr. Randall, after quite a long sleep, awoke just before 3 o'clock, and partook some liquid nourishment, which he retained. Dr. Mallon has been in almost constant attendance throughout the day, and Dr. Martin, of Philadelphia, has telegraphed that he will be here this even-

There have been no recurrences of the hemorrhages since the consultation of the physicians this morning, and the patient had quite a good day. The application made by the doctors has had the effect of checking the flow of blood, and it is believed that it will prevent a recurrence of the hemorrhages for several days. The chief danger to be apprehended is from the weakness and debility which would be caused by a loss of blood, and there is not thought to be much likelihood of any sudden termination of the case. Dr. Martin, the specialist, who has been treating Mr. Randall for several months past, arrived this afternoon and had a consultation with Drs. Lincoln and Milton at 10 o'clock, explaining to them his treatment of the case. They found the patient improved since morning. and, while hopeful of the best, were not dispose to commit themselves to his chances of complet recovery. He holds his strength fairly wel considering the state of his health at the time of the attacks.

A FAVORITE WAR POEM.

The Story of Little Giffen, of Tennessee, Not Fiction, but Fact.

The story of "Little Giffen" is said to be literally true. His name was Issac Giffen, and he was born of humble parents in one of the hamlets of East Tennessee. His father was a blacksmith, Little Giffen was terribly shot in some battle of Tennessee-perhaps Murfreesboro-and carried with other wounded far South to be cared for. It is true, as the poem says, that the company in which he served was almost entirely destroyed. Sadly mutilated and so like a child in appearance as to have seemed "borne by the tide of war from the cradle to the jaws of death," he was taken from the hospital at Columbus, Ga., to the home of Dr. W. O. Ticknor, five miles south of that place.

He is said to have been a woeful little skeleton but aided by the skill of the doctor, and the tender nursing of the doctor's wife, the "skeleton boy" successfully waged war against "skeleton death."

During the weary weeks of the stick and the "crutch," Mrs. Ticknor taught the "naturally bright" boy to read and write. He remained with the family a year, was found "true as steel," had an unconquered spirit and was always anxious to return to the war, which he did in time, it is supposed, to be killed near Atlanta, and to be buried in some one of the unknown graves which Dr. Ticknor described in the beautiful poem, "Unknown." "Unknown! Beneath our Father's face the starlit billocks lie;" and "the voice of wall is mute today as his whose life is dumb," yet no soldier ever had a grander monument than little Giffen of Tennessee. No general or commander of any war has received a finer, or what will be a more lasting tribute, and none deserved it more, for none could be braver. "He was an ordinary looking little fellow," says a son of the poet, "except that he had a bright, clear blue eye that told of the incarnate courage of the boy The poet seems to have had it in his mind at first to give a literal description of the boy. hence the first beginning of the poem was:

Many such on a summer's day Mow the meadows and rake the hay; Of freckled face and clear blue eye To whom no bird or squirrel is sky, Mark the plainest and he might be Little Giffen of Tennessee.

But the spirit of peace came down upon the grand doctor, and he saw no more the "freckledfaced" boy, but old hero bornecity in size in Clay county, has just voted favor-

Out of the focal and foremost fire, he saw the "glint of the steel-blue eye," that "told of a spirit that wouldn't die," when determination could save from death, but that dared to die when Johnson was "pressed at the front. Then the poet saw him more princely than all "Knights of the Golden Ring," and dropped the ealism which would have been weak, and touched with ideal tints of glory a picture which was thus made truer and stronger. The poem has the "ring of immortality." It now reads, as published in the volume of Tick-

Out of the focal and foremost fire, Out of the hospital walls as dire; Smitten of grape-shot and gangrene. (Eighteenth battle and he sixteen!) Spectre, such as you seldom see, Little Giffen, of Tennessee!

> Take him and welcome, the surgeons said; Little the doctor can help the dead! So we took him, and brought him where The balm was sweet in the summer air: And we laid him down on a wholesome bed-ther Lazarus, heel to head!

And we watched the war with abated breath, Skeleton boy against skeleton death, Months of terture, how many such! Weary weeks of the stick and crutch; And still a glint of the steel blue eye Told of a spirit that wouldn't die.

And didn't. Nav. more! in death's despite The crippled skeleton 'learned to write. Dear mother, at first, of course, and then Dear Captain, inquiring about the men. Captain's answer: of eighty-and-five,

Giffen and I are left alive.

Word of gloom from the war one day: Johnson pressed at the front, they say. Little Giffen was up and away; A tear, his first, as he bade good-bye, Dimmed the glint of his steel-blue eye. 'I'll write, if spared!' There was news of the fight But none of Giffen—he did not write.

I sometimes fancy that were I king Of the princely Knight of the Golden Ring, With the song of the minstrel in mine ear, And the tender legend that trembles here. I'd give the best on his bended knee. The whitest soul of my chivalry, For 'Little Giffen, of Tennessee.

PRANKS OF THE MONKETS. A Traveler in India Relates Some of the Comical Sights by the Way. Youth's Companion I wheeled some fourteen hundred miles along

very curious sights. Sometimes t. Tkeys would file in long strings across the behind one another, each one looking behind evidently very much disturbe at the strange appearance of the bicycle. Shinning up the tall toddy palms, or cosoanut trees, one after another, they would hastily ensconce themselves among the thick foliage and peer curiously down at me as I wheeled past giving vent to their perturbation in excited tones. One day I remember whiling away ac hour or so beneath a grove of sacred peepul trees, watching the amusing antics of a troop of monkeys in the branches overhead. Their marvelous activity was here displayed to perfection, as they quarreled and chased one another from tree to tree. The old ones seemed passively irritable, and decidedly adverse to being bothered by the antics and mischisvous activity of the youngsters. Taking

the monkey-infested highways and

ening grimaces and feints. The youthful members of the party were full of pranks, carried on to the great annoyance of | ful to have for washing paint and cleaning fur-

possession of some particular branch, they warned away all would-be intruders with threatin revenge, put in no small portion of their time punishing or pursing them with angry cries for

One monkey, that had very evidently been there many and many times before on the same thieving errand, with an amusing secreey and roguishness, slipped quickly along a horizontal bough and thrust his arm into a hole.

His eyes wandered guiltily around, as though expectant of detection and punishment. This apprehension quickly justified itself in the shape of a blue-plumaged bird that fluttered angrily about the robber's head, and caused him to beat a hasty retreat.

Birds' eggs were the booty he expected to find.

and, methought as I noted the number, mirchievousness and activity of the freehooter to whom birds' eggs would be a most toothsome morsel, watchful, indeed, must be the parent bird whose maternal ambition bore its legitimate fruit in this monkey-infested grove. In me these monkeys seemed to recognize a

possible dangerous enemy, and at my first ap-pearance they hastened to hide among the thickest foliage. Peering cautionaly down. they yielded themselves up to excited chattering and broad grimaces. After awhile they became somewhat reassured, and regarded me with less apprehension. The wild monkeys and the natives seem to get along famously together one often seeing them occupying the shade of the same trade. In the valley of the Hooghly, down toward Calcutta, my road sometimes partook almost of the character of a tunnel, burrowing through

a mass of dense tropical vegetation. Cocoanub and toddy palms mingled their feathery foliage with the dark green of the mange, the wild pomolo giant bamboo and other indigenous vegetation characteristic of a hot and humid climate, and big creepers swung from tree to tree and wound the mass in inextricable confusion. In this magnificent conservatory of nature bie, black faced monkeys, with tails four feet long, romp and revel through the trees, nimbly climb the creepers, and thoroughly enjoy their life amid the sylvan scenes about them. It was a curious sight to see these big antropoids, almost as large as human beings, swing themselves dettly upon the festconed creepers at my approach-to see their queer, impish black faces peering cautiously out of their hiding places and to hear their peculiar squeak of surprise and alarm as they noted the strange character of my

conveyance, the bicycle. Sometimes a gaug of them would fope awk wardly along ahead of the bicycle, looking every inch like veritable imps of darkness, pursuing their silent course through the chastened twilight of green-grown subterranean passageways, their ridiculously long tails raised aloft and their faces most of the time looking over their shoulders.

GREEN RIVER ISLAND.

The Little Spot of Ground in Dispute Bee tween Indiana and Kentucky. Evansville Journal.

the State of Indiana is plaintiff and the State of Kentucky is defendant, involving jurisdiction over Green River island in the Ohio river above this city, is about concluded and will be laid directly before the United States Supreme Court by the respective attorneys-Hons. Joseph E. McDonald for Indiana and J. Proctor Knott for Kentucky; the former assisted by D. B. Kumler and the latter by George A. Cunningham, of this city. The most important witnesses have been Messrs. A. T. Whittlesey, of Council Binffs, Ia., (formerly of this city) and James D. Saunder, of this city, civil engineers, and Prof. Coulter, of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., geologist. The examination has been exceedingly interesting and has thrown valuable light on the geological and ailuvial formation of the lands ad-

jacent to this locality. Green River Island was originally a sand-bar. In the course of time vegetation commenced growing on it, and as it did so alluvium was deposited by the current of the river. Years and decades passed, the sand-bar became an island, which rose frome the water and increased in size; then the land was granted by the State of Kentucky to individuals. who cultivated it and finally resided on it. The island is now one and a quarter mile wide by four and a half long in extreme dimensions, and contains 2,732 acres. It has considerable population. In high water there is a slough between it and the Indiana shore. Formerly boats could run through it; now they cannot except small ones. In low water the conneeting land is dry, and crops are raised on if clear to the Indiana shore. To all intents and purposes the island is part of Indiana, although the law as adjudicated gives Kentucky jurisdio tion over it. The inhabitants vote and pay taxes in Henderson county, Kentucky, and are

amenable to Kentucky law The growth of this island, as constantly witnessed along Western rivers, illustrates the formation of the soil in the river bottoms. The site of Evansville was originally a series of sand-hills. In the lapse of ages alluvium was deposited by the river, the surface was gradually raised and treet. and other vegetation grew. Cross currents cub; ravines and gullies, which have been gradually filled up as the city grew. Even within the memory of persons now living the transformation has been very great, so rapid are these alluvial processes of the Ohio river, and much more so the Missouri and Mississippi. It is understood, though of course no such and

nouncement has been made, that Indiana is almost certain to gain the case, and with it jurise, diction over this island. The evidence is regarded as conclusive to this effect. Whether the court will concur in this view of course cannot be known until the decision is announced. The case is a peculiar one in this, that it will be considered by the United States Supreme Court without the intervention of any inferior federal court. By a special act of Congress the two States were authorized to test the longstanding question of jurisdiction in this way. Their statutes made provision for the payment of lawyers' fees and other expenses. By the ordinance of 1787 Virginia, in ceding the territory northwest of the Ohio river, reserved jurisdiction to low water mark on this side. This privilege, or prerogative, descended to Kentucky when that territory was detached from Virginia. The gradual growth of Green River island, within the historic period, has made it, according to the evidence, part of the soil of Indiana. The result must certainly be as we have indicated. That island is as much a part of Vanderburg county, Indiana, as the Peninsula opposite this city is a part of Henderson county, Kentucky.

Cooking on an Oil Stove,

Meat cooked on an oil stove requires more watching than that cooked on a range. A good plan is to heat a frying pan to a high temperature and then sprinkle with sait, lay the steak or chop, in the pan and cook until brown on one side, then turn and brown the other. Nothing but the salt should be put in the pan with the meat. It will take about three minutes longer to cook it than if broiled over clear coals. Everyone using an oil stove should buy a meat rack for roasting. They cost very little and most dealers include them with the stove. When roasting meats be careful to wipe the meat clean and to dredge it with salt and flour. Have the oven hot and when the flour becomes brown, as it will in about five minutes after the meat is put in the oven, pour in hot water enough to cover the pan. Close the door and in a quarter of an bour open it and baste the meat by dipping up the gravy in the pan and pouring it over the meat; then dredge lightly with salt, pepper and flour; then put more water in the pan. Repeat this in fifteen minutes and at the same interval until the meat is done. Red meats should be cooked rare, white meats well done. If this method is followed the meat will . be juicy, well-flavored and digestible.

National Prison Association

Boston, July 14. - The annual meeting of the National Prison Association began this evening with a public meeting in Tremont Temple. Previously there had been a reception at the Tremont House, from 4 to 6 o'clock, which was at tended by many persons distinguished in prison management and public life. who went to pay their respect to ex-President Hayes, president of the association, in honor of whom the reception was held. A large audience was present at the evening session, and among the prominent persons on the platform were Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio; Col. C. E. Felton, of Chicago; Rev. A. G. Boyers, of Ohio: Rev. T. J. Milligan, of Pennsylvania; Capt. Jos. of Delaware, and Rev. Nicholson, Reed, of Denver. Lieutenant-Governor Brackett welcomed the association in behalf of the State. His reference to Mr. Hayes and his administration was warmly applauded, as was Mr. Hayes himself, as soon as he appeared on the platform. Ex-President Hayes was then introduced, and delivered his address as president of the association, after which the meeting ad-

journed. Scully's Illinois Lands. CHICAGO, July 14 .- A dispatch from Lincoln, Ill., says that Landlord Scully's agents deny the report that their employer is about to sell all his Illinois estates. They say that the management of the land goes on as before, the exception only being made in the matter of the taxes, which are now no longer made a separate part of the rent, but the rent is adjusted to meet the requirements of the law in that regard.

Don't throw away old gauze and light woolen underwear, but have them washed then cut into strips and you will find that they make excellent "window rags," as these fabrics are free from lint, and besides making good dusters are use-